SUPPLEMENTAL LABELING

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE STATE OF IDAHO

EVEREST®
70% WATER DISPERSIBLE GRANULAR HERBICIDE

EPA Reg. No. 66330-49
EPA SLN No. ID-050003

For Application on Kentucky Bluegrass Grown For Seed in the Establishment Year in the State of Idaho
FIFRA §24(c) Special Local Need Registration

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

In Case of Medical Emergency Involving This Product,
Call Day or Night: 800-228-5635, Ext. 174

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Read the entire label for EVEREST before proceeding with the use directions contained in this supplemental labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the EPA registered label.

WARRANTY DISCLAIMER
NOTICE TO USER: READ THE FOLLOWING BEFORE USING THIS PRODUCT FOR THE INDICATED SPECIAL USE APPLICATIONS:

ARVESTA CORPORATION MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THE USES PERMITTED UNDER THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL. WITHOUT LIMITING THE PRECEDING GENERAL STATEMENT, ARVESTA CORPORATION SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, THAT (1) EVEREST IS AN EFFECTIVE HERBICIDE WHEN APPLIED FOR THE USES PERMITTED UNDER THIS SUPPLEMENTAL LABEL, OR (2) EVEREST WILL NOT CAUSE CROP DAMAGE WHEN APPLIED TO KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS GROWN FOR SEED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PHYTOTOXICITY AND/OR SEED DAMAGE.

WHEN USED ON KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, THIS PRODUCT MAY CAUSE CROP INJURY, LOSS OR DAMAGE. ARVESTA RECOMMENDS THAT THE USER AND/OR

GROWER TEST THIS PRODUCT IN ORDER TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR SUCH INTENDED USE. ARVESTA MAKES THIS PRODUCT AVAILABLE TO THE USER AND/OR GROWER SOLELY TO THE EXTENT THAT THE BENEFIT AND UTILITY, IN THE SOLE OPINION OF THE USER AND/OR GROWER, OUTWEIGH THE EXTENT OF POTENTIAL INJURY ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF THIS PRODUCT. THE DECISION TO USE OR NOT TO USE THIS HERBICIDE MUST BE MADE BY EACH INDIVIDUAL USER AND/OR GROWER ON THE BASIS OF POSSIBLE CROP INJURY FROM EVEREST, THE SEVERITY OF WEED INFESTATION, THE COST OF ALTERNATE WEED CONTROLS, AND OTHER FACTORS. BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF FAILURE TO PERFORM OR CROP DAMAGE ALL SUCH USE IS AT THE USER'S AND/OR GROWER'S RISK AND THE USER AND/OR GROWER AGREE TO INDEMNIFY AND/OR HOLD HARMLESS ARVESTA, THE DEALER AND/OR DISTRIBUTOR, AND ALL OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, EMPLOYEES AND CONTRACTORS OF ARVESTA, THE DEALER AND/OR DISTRIBUTOR, FROM AND AGAINST ANY CLAIMS OR DAMAGE THAT MAY ARISE FROM USE OF THIS PRODUCT.

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply in water using a minimum spray volume of 3 gallons/acre (or 30 liters/hectare). For best results, particularly in dry conditions or where heavy weed infestations exist, use a minimum of 5 gallons/acre (or 50 liters/hectare). Use nozzles that provide 200 to 350 micron size droplets for best results and to insure uniform spray coverage. Aerial applications with EVEREST should be made with low drift nozzles at a maximum height of 10 feet above the crop and at a maximum pressure of 40 psi. Do not apply aerially when wind speed is greater than 10 mph. Do not allow spray to drift onto adjacent crops, as injury or loss may occur.

See the *Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information* section of this label for additional information on how to reduce drift during aerial application.

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION

To avoid adverse effects on endangered dicot plant species, the following measures will be required where endangered plant species occur in the counties listed in the table below:

State	County
Idaho	**Benewah** **Clearwater** **Idaho** **Kootenai** **Latah** **Lewis** **Nez Perce**

For ground applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets, OR
3. Leave a 50 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

For aerial applications, the applicator must:

1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, OR
2. Leave a 350 foot untreated buffer between the treatment and native plant communities

GROUND APPLICATION

Apply EVEREST to Kentucky bluegrass grown for seed only in the establishment year for control of wild oats, windgrass, and other grass and broadleaf weeds at a rate of 0.6 ounce/acre, with a non-ionic surfactant at a rate of 0.25% v/v. Apply in a spray volume of 5 to 10 gallons/acre (or 50 to 100 liters/hectare) at 30 to 50 PSI to ensure proper weed coverage. Flat fan nozzles of 80 or 110 degrees are recommended for optimum coverage. Do not use floodjet or control droplet application equipment. Nozzles may be oriented 45 degrees forward to enhance crop penetration and to give better weed coverage.

Do not use EVEREST in annual Kentucky bluegrass production systems.

Recommended Rates for Kentucky Bluegrass Grown For Seed		
Grass Weeds	**Rate**	**Notes**
Wild Oats *(Avena fatua)*	0.6 oz/A	Control
Windgrass *(Apera spica-venti)*	0.6 oz/A	Control
Cheat *(Bromus secalinus)*	0.6 oz/A	Control with fall applications. Suppression with spring applications.
Ventenata (*Ventenata dubia*)	0.6 oz/A	Suppression
Broadleaf Weeds	**Rate**	**Notes**
Mustard Complex (Black, Blue, Tansy, Tumble, Wild)	0.6 oz/A	Control

USE RESTRICTIONS

- Use of this product according to this labeling is deemed a non-food use by the Idaho Department of Agriculture, and as such is not for use on fields producing bluegrass for livestock feed.
- Do not feed or graze bluegrass following application of EVEREST 70 WDG Herbicide.
- Do not cut treated bluegrass for hay, or for forage.
- Do not use harvested seed for sprouting.
- No portion of the treated field, including seed, seed screenings, hay, forage or stubble may be used for human or animal feed.
- Producers of bluegrass seed who use this product, or cause the product to be used on a field that they operate are required to inform, in writing, conditioners receiving seed produced on fields treated with EVEREST 70 WDG Herbicide.
- A copy of the labeling must be given by the producer to the conditioner.
- Processed seed must be labeled "**Not for human or animal consumption**".

- All bluegrass seed screenings, hay, forage and other crop by-products produced from treated fields must be disposed of in such a way that they cannot be distributed or used for food or feed.

AERIAL DRIFT REDUCTION ADVISORY INFORMATION

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment-and-weather-related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the grower are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

The following drift management requirements must be followed to avoid off-target drift movement from aerial applications to agricultural field crops. These requirements do not apply to forestry applications, public health uses or to applications using dry formulations.

1. The distance of the outer most nozzles on the boom must not exceed ¾ the length of the wingspan or rotor.
2. Nozzles must always point backward, parallel with the air stream and never be pointed downwards more than 45 degrees.

The applicator should be familiar with and take into account the information covered in the Aerial Drift Reduction Advisory Information.

Information On Droplet Size

The most effective way to reduce drift potential is to apply large droplets. The best drift management strategy is to apply the largest droplets that provide sufficient coverage and control. Applying larger droplets reduces drift potential, but will not prevent drift if applications are made improperly, or under unfavorable environmental conditions (see Wind, Temperature and Humidity, and Temperature Inversions).

Controlling Droplet Size

- Volume – Use high flow rate nozzles to apply the highest practical spray volume. Nozzles with higher rated flows produce larger droplets.
- Pressure – Do not exceed the nozzle manufacturer's recommended pressures. For many nozzle types, lower pressure produces larger droplets. When higher flow rates are needed, use higher flow rate nozzles instead of increasing pressure.
- Number of Nozzles – Use the minimum number of nozzles that provide uniform coverage.
- Nozzle Orientation – Orienting nozzles so that the spray is released parallel to the airstream produces larger droplets than other orientations and is the recommended practice. Significant deflection from horizontal will reduce droplet size and increase drift potential.
- Nozzle Type – Use a nozzle type that is designed for the intended application. With most nozzle types, narrower spray angles produce larger droplets. Consider using low-drift nozzles. Solid stream nozzles oriented straight back produce the largest droplets and the lowest drift.

Boom Length

For some use patterns, reducing the effective boom length to less than ¾ of the

wingspan or rotor length may further reduce drift without reducing swath width.

Application Height
Applications should not be made at a height greater than 10 feet above the top of the largest plants unless a greater height is required for aircraft safety. Making applications at the lowest height that is safe reduces exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Swath Adjustment
When applications are made with a crosswind, the swath will be displaced downwind. Therefore, on the up and downwind edges of the field, the applicator must compensate for this displacement by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind. Swath adjustment distance should increase, with increasing drift potential (higher wind, smaller drops, etc.)

Wind
Drift potential is lowest between wind speeds of 2 to 10 mph. However, many factors, including droplet size and equipment type determine drift potential at any given speed. Application should be avoided below 2 mph due to variable wind direction and high inversion potential. NOTE: Local terrain can influence wind patterns. Every applicator should be familiar with local wind patterns and how they affect spray drift.

Temperature and Humidity
When making applications in low relative humidity, set up equipment to produce larger droplets to compensate for evaporation. Droplet evaporation is most severe when conditions are both hot and dry.

Temperature Inversions
Applications should not occur during a temperature inversion because drift potential is high. Temperature inversions restrict vertical air mixing, which causes small suspended droplets to remain in a concentrated cloud. This cloud can move in unpredictable directions due to the light variable winds common during inversions. Temperature inversions are characterized by increasing temperatures with altitude and are common on nights with limited cloud cover and light to no wind. They begin to form as the sun sets and often continue in the morning. Their presence can be indicated by ground fog; however, if fog is not present, inversions can also be identified by the movement of smoke from a ground source or an aircraft smoke generator. Smoke that layers and moves laterally in a concentrated cloud (under low wind conditions) indicates an inversion, while smoke that moves upward and rapidly dissipates indicates good vertical air mixing.

Arvesta
ARVESTA CORPORATION
100 First Street, Suite 1700
San Francisco, CA 94105
www.arvesta.com

Label Date: March 16, 2005